

MALACOLOGY.—*A new Nenia from Haiti and some notes on this genus.*<sup>1</sup> HARALD A. REHDER, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by PAUL BARTSCH.)

Since 1786, when *Nenia tridens* Schweigger was first figured and described, albeit rather inadequately, no other member of this genus has turned up from the West Indian region. The discovery, therefore, of a species of *Nenia* from the southern peninsula of Haiti is a matter of considerable interest. The characters of this form are such that it can not be placed in any of the groups hitherto erected within the subfamily Neniinae, and I am therefore forming a new subgenus of *Nenia* for its reception, which I shall call:

**Nenisca**, n. subgen.

Shell of medium size, entire, fusiform, with fine, crowded, axial wrinkles which are irregular and anastomosing. Aperture large, dark inside, with a broadly expanded peristome. Superior lamella not continuous with the spiral lamella but widely discontinuous, the spiral lamella revolving peripherad of the superior lamella, its anterior end curving strongly towards the superior lamella, which continues for some distance beyond it. Lunella absent.

*Type*.—*Nenia (Nenisca) bartschi*, new species.

In the relation of the spiral and superior lamellae, this group approaches *Steeriana* Jousseume, from which it differs greatly in external appearance. Its anastomosing sculpture is quite distinct.

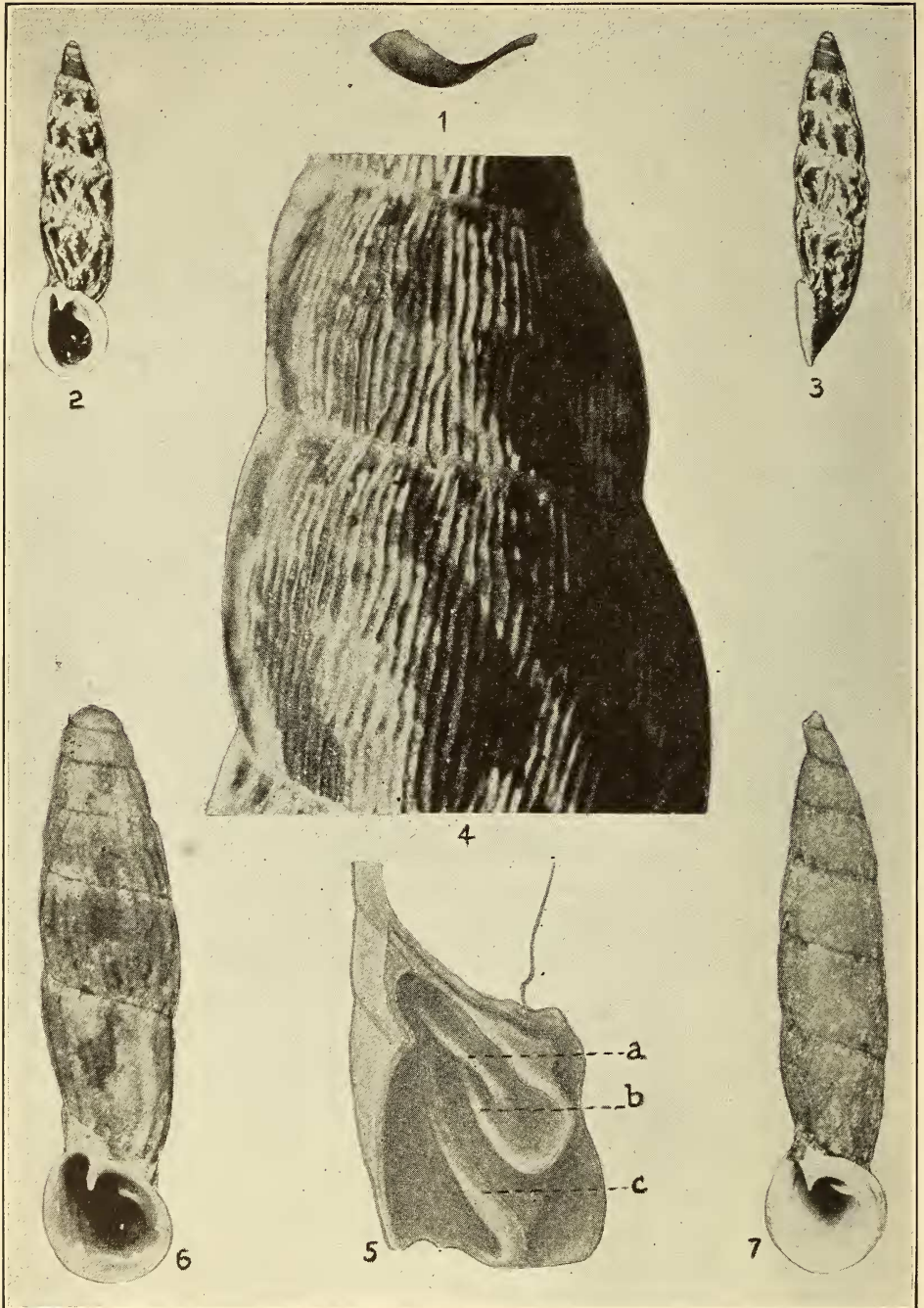
***Nenia (Nenisca) bartschi***, n. sp.

Figs. 1-5

Shell of medium size, rather solid, fusiform, with an entire and attenuate apex. Nuclear whorls 2, light red-brown in color, the first  $1\frac{3}{4}$  whorls smooth, the last  $\frac{1}{4}$  with rude axial riblets. The 6 postnuclear whorls are chestnut-brown in color, becoming deep purplish brown behind the aperture, and are marked by irregular, axial yellowish-ivory-white flammulate patches, which coalesce towards the top of each whorl; a row of small spots of chestnut brown, the ground color, is present just below the suture. The sculpture consists of fine, crowded, irregular, axial riblets, which anastomose and divaricate. The last whorl is the broadest, the penultimate whorl only slightly less in diameter; the whorls moderately convex, with an impressed suture. The aperture is rather large, ovate, dark chestnut-brown within, surrounded by a broad, expanded white peristome.

Superior lamella strong, convex on the left side, the lower end of the spiral lamella peripherad of and curving toward the former, the lamellae overlapping for about 1.5 mm. The inferior lamella stout, the free edge thickened, continuing as a low lamella on the axis for about one whorl. The principal palatal fold begins about 1.5 mm in from the peristome on the left side, and runs parallel with the suture for about 6 mm on the dorsal side. A lunella is absent. The subcolumellar lamella is typical, ascending, about 3.5 mm long. The clausilium has a rather long pedicle, and an elongate spatula, the distal end of which is bluntly pointed.

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Figs. 1-5.—*Nenia (Nenisca) bartschi*, n. sp. 1, Clausilium. 2-3, Shell  $\times 2$ . 4, Detail of sculpture  $\times 15$ . 5, Detail showing lamellae: a, spiral lamella; b, superior lamella; c, inferior lamella. Fig. 6.—*Nenia (Paranenia) perarata* v. Martens. Shell  $\times 3$ . Fig. 7.—*Nenia (Nenia) tridens* Schweigger. Shell  $\times 3$ .

The type, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 380074, was collected by William J. Eyerdam at 1,000 meters altitude on the top of Mt. Rochelle (or Rochelois), south of Rochelois, Dept. du Sud, Haiti. It has 8 whorls and measures: Length 22.6 mm; diameter 5 mm; height of aperture 6.3 mm, width of aperture 4.9 mm.

Four other specimens, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 499244, come from the same lot.

Two bleached specimens and a few fragments, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 403023, of what appears to be this species were collected by Charles R. Orcutt on the estate of the Haitian American Sugar Company, just north of Port-au-Prince, where they were probably washed down from the mountains southeast of the city.

I dedicate this interesting species to Dr. Paul Bartsch, who through his cruises throughout the West Indies, and consequent systematic studies, has done much to elucidate the terrestrial malacological fauna of the Antillean region.

The only other West Indian *Nenia* is, as is well known, the Puerto Rican *Nenia tridens* Schweigger, the sole representative of the typical subgenus *Nenia*. This group is distinguished by its lack of a lunella, by the thickened peristome and by the peculiar sculpture and apical character; the embryonic shell, generally lost, is slender and set at an angle on the succeeding whorl. (fig. 7).

#### **Paranenia**, n. subgen.

Shell rather stout, with an entire blunt, rounded apex. Sculpture consisting of strong, oblique, broad, rounded, moderately distant ribs, crossed obliquely by fine growth lines. A lunella is present.

*Type*.—*Nenia perarata* von Martens.

*Nenia perarata* von Martens (fig. 6) from Colombia has been placed in *Nenia* on account of its rather similar sculpture, but it does not have the narrower, decollate apex of *Nenia tridens* Schweigger, and it possesses a lunella. These important differences, as well as its quite distinct geographic range, merit its being placed in a separate subgenus.

MALACOLOGY.—*A new intermediate host of the Asiatic blood fluke, Schistosoma japonicum Katsurata*.<sup>1</sup> PAUL BARTSCH, U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Y. T. Yao has sent to the United States National Museum a large series of *Oncomelania* for determination, which he collected at Wang Ling Hsiang, Pingyang Hsien, in the central part of Kwangsi Province, China, which he found served as intermediate hosts of the Asiatic Blood Fluke in that region. These proved to be an undescribed species of *Oncomelania*, which I take pleasure in naming for its discoverer.

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